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tant of the country's obtaining a small portion of it for his support, if the tormenting exaction of a tax on improvement, varying each season, and levied by a delegate, who is to gain by the bargain with his principal, limits his comforts; if he pays this in one quarter, and must also pay his own Pastor; if land is become exorbitantly dear, and manufactures are not interposed to employ superfluous hands; is it not worthy of inquiry, whether redress for the miserable would not be likely to give, what a half-state of warfare cannot, and what the statute book of Draco could not for centuries? Law, to be effectual, ought to be founded on natural justice, but legislation in Ireland has often appeared built on the expediency of the day, and not seeming to have had human nature in contemplation, has proposed to model its subject without reference to his passions, his feelings, or his infirmities. No man of even moderate understanding, if his motives are good, but will deprecate the idea of encouraging a disposition in the lower orders, to interfere by violence, and coerce government into compliance with their demands. Such practices, rob society of its first object, security; they let loose the passions of the rude, and less educated part, and make caprice the standard of action, instead of the equable course of law, and order: but he is little endued with a philosophic or manly spirit, who will not reflect on what may have generated popular disturbance, who will not feel for the sufferings of man in the humbler, but most useful walk of life, and who will not candidly bestow the portion of blame as it is merited, whether on bad measures, as cause, or on gross violation of order, as effect. He will recollect too, that men of the class just mentioned devoting their time to labour, cannot spare much for reflection, and also that from feeling themselves despised they have no motive left for regular conduct. The greatest degree of sympathy is now manifested by all the upper ranks in England, and Ireland, for the sufferings of the people of Spain.

The Irish peasantry are equally capable of noble and generous conduct. Encouragement, and enlightening would operate much in tranquillizing them. In the North of Ireland, where the internal trade enables the people to bear the pressure of heavy demands, and to possess some of the comforts of life, there is no interruption of the public peace. The phrenzy of religious persecution having considerably abated, industry pervades the whole, and good order makes the community respectable, and happy. The gentry of Ireland have a noble sphere for action; let them divest themselves of the haughtiness of their station, and descend to investigate the causes of the partial disturbances of the day. The study will improve their minds and soften their hearts. If Ireland remain partly uncivilized let them search for the cause, before they war with the effect, and converting themselves into fathers of extended families, let them try if the practical benevolence of the upper classes, will not prove the best antidote for the turbulence of the lower.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

Definitive Convention for the evacuation of Portugal by the French Army.

The Generals commanding in chief the British and French armies in Portugal, having determined to negociate and conclude a treaty for the evacuation of Portugal by the French troops, on the basis of the agreement entered into on the 22d inst. for a suspension of hostilities, have appointed the under mentioned officers to negociate the same in their names, viz. On the part of the general in chief of the British army, lieutenant colonel Murray, quarter master general, and on the part of the general in chief of the French army, Monsieur Kellerman, general of division, to whom they have given authority to negociate and conclude a convention to that effect, subject to their ratification respectively, and to that of the admiral commanding the British fleet at the entrance of the Tagus.

These two officers, after exchanging their full powers, have agreed upon the articles which follow:

Art. 1. All the places and forts in the kingdom of Portugal, occupied by the French troops, shall be delivered up to the British army, in the state in which they are at the period of the signature of the present convention.

II. The French troops shall evacuate Portugal with their arms, and baggage; they shall not be considered as prisoners of war, and, on their arrival in France, they shall be at liberty to serve.

III. The English government shall furnish the means of conveyance for the French army, which shall be disembarked in any of the ports of France between Rochfort and L'Orient inclusively.

IV. The French army shall carry with it all its artillery of French calibre, with their horses belonging to it, and the tumbrils, supplied with sixty rounds per gun. All other artillery, arms, and ammunition, as also the military and naval arsenals shall be given up to the British army and navy, in the state in which they must be at the period of the ratification of the convention.

V. The French army shall carry with it all its equipments, and all that is comprehended under the name of property, of the army; that is to say, its military chest; and carriages, attached to the field commissariat and field-hospitals, or shall be allowed to dispose of such part of the same on its account as the commander in chief may judge it unnecessary to embark. In like manner all individuals of the army shall be at liberty to dispose of their private property of every description, with full security hereafter for the purchasers.

VI. The cavalry are to embark their horses, as also the generals and other officers of all ranks. It is, however, fully understood that the means of conveyance for horses at the disposal of the British commanders are very limited; some additional conveyance may be procured in the port of Lisbon; the number of horses to be embarked by the troops shall not exceed 600, and the number embarked by the staff shall not exceed 200. At all events, every facility will be given to the French army to dispose of the horses belonging to it, which cannot be embarked.

VII. In order to facilitate the embarkation, it shall take place in three divisions, the last of which will be principally composed of the garrisons of the places, of the cavalry, the artillery, the sick, and the equipment of the army. The first division shall embark within seven days of the date of the ratification, or sooner, if possible.

VIII. The garrison of Elvas, and its forts, and of Peniche and Palmela, will be embarked at Lisbon. That of Almaida at Oporto or the nearest harbour. They will be accompanied on their march by British commissaries, charged with providing for their subsistence and accommodation.

IX. All the sick and wounded who cannot be embarked with the troops, are entrusted to the British army. They are to be taken care of whilst they remain in this country, at the expence of the British government, under the condition of the same being reimbursed by France, when the final evacuation is effected. The English government will provide for their return to France, which shall take place by detachments of about 150 or 200 men at a time. A sufficient number of French medical officers shall be left behind to attend them.

X. As soon as the vessels employed to carry the army to France shall have disembarked it in the harbours specified; or in any other of the ports of France, to which stress of weather may force them, every facility shall be given them to return to England, without delay, and security against capture until their arrival in a friendly port.

XI. The French army shall be concentrated in Lisbon, and within a distance of about two leagues from it. The English army will approach within three leagues of the capital, and will be so placed as to leave about one league between the two armies.

XII. The forts of St. Julien, the Bugio and Cascais, shall be occupied by the British troops on the ratification of the convention. Lisbon and its citadel together with the forts and batteries as far as Lazaretto or Trafuria on one side, and fort St Joseph on the other, inclusively, shall be given up on the embarkation of the second division, as shall also the harbour, and all the armed vessels in it of every description, with their rigging, sails, stores, and ammunition. The fortress of Elvas, Almaida, Peniche, and Palmela, shall be given up as soon as the British troops can arrive to occupy them. In the mean time the general in chief of the British army will give notice of the present convention to the garrisons of those places, as also to the troops before them, in order to put a stop to all further hostilities.

XIII. Commissaries shall be named on both sides, to regulate and accelerate the execution of the arrangements agreed upon.

XIV. Should there arise doubts as to the meaning of the article, it will be explained favourably to the French army.

XV. From the date of the ratification of the present convention, all arrears of contributions, requisitions, or claims whatever, of the French government, against subjects of Portugal, or any other individuals residing in this country founded on the occupation of Portugal by the French troops in the month of December, 1807, which may not have been paid up, are cancelled; and all sequestrations laid upon their property, moveable or im-

moveable, are removed, and the free disposal of the same is restored to the proper owners.

XVI. All subjects of France, or of powers in friendship or alliance with France, domiciliated in Portugal, or accidentally in this country, shall be protected. Their property of every kind, moveable and immoveable, shall be respected, and they shall be at liberty either to accompany the French army, or to remain in Portugal. In either case their property is guaranteed to them, with the liberty of retaining or of disposing of it, and passing the produce of the sale thereof into France, or any other country which they may choose for their residence, the space of one year being allowed them for that purpose.

It is fully understood that shipping is excepted from this arrangement, only, however, in so far as regards leaving the port, and that none of the stipulations above mentioned can be made the pretext of any commercial speculation.

XVII. No native of Portugal shall be rendered accountable for his political conduct during the period of the occupation of this country by the French army; and all those who have continued in the exercise of their employments, or who have accepted situations under the French government, are placed under the protection of the British commanders, they shall sustain no injury in their persons or property, it not having been at their option to be obedient or not to the French government; they are also at liberty to avail themselves of the stipulations of the 16th Article.

XVIII. The Spanish troops detained on board ship in the port of Lisbon, shall be given up to the commander in chief of the British army, who engages to obtain of the Spaniards to restore such French subjects, either military or civil, as may have been detained in Spain, without being taken in battle, or in consequence of military operations, but on occasion of the occurrence of the 29th of last May, and the days immediately following.

XIX. There shall be an immediate exchange established for all ranks of prisoners made in Portugal, since the commencement of the present hostilities.

XX. Hostages of the rank of field officers shall be mutually furnished on the part of the British army and navy, and on that of the French army for the reciprocal guarantee of the present convention. The officer of the British army shall be restored on the completion of the articles which concern the army; and the officer of the navy on the disembarkation of the French troops in their own country. The like is to take place on the part of the French army.

XXI. It shall be allowed to the general in chief of the French army, to send an officer to France with intelligence of the present convention. A vessel will be furnished by the British admiral to convey him to Bourdeaux or Rochfort.

XXII. The British admiral will be invited to accommodate his excellency, the commander in chief and the other principal officers of the French army, on board the ships of war.

Done and concluded at Lisbon, this 30th day of August, 1808.

(Signed)
GEORGE MURRAY,
Quarter-master gen.
KELLERMAN,
le Général de Division.

We, Duke of Abrantes, general in chief of the French army, have ratified, and do ratify the present definitive convention in all its articles, to be executed according to its form and tenor.

(Signed) The duke of ABRANTES.
Head-quarters, Lisbon, 30th August, 1808.

Additional Articles to the Convention of the 30th of August, 1808.

Art. I. The individuals in the civil employment of the army, made prisoners, either by the British troops, or by the Portuguese in any part of Portugal, will be restored, as is customary, without exchange.

II. The French army shall be subsisted from its own magazines up to the day of embarkation; the garrisons up to the day of the evacuation of the fortresses.

The remainder of the magazines shall be delivered over in the usual form to the British Government, which charges itself with the subsistence of the men and horses of the army, from the above-mentioned periods, till their arrival in France, under the condition of their being reimbursed by the French Government for the excess of the expence beyond the estimation to be made by both parties, of the value of the magazines delivered up to the British army.

The provisions on board the ships of war, in possession of the French army, will be taken on account by the British government, in like manner with the magazines in the fortresses.

III. The general commanding the British troops will take the necessary measures for re-establishing the free circula-